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Bentley

World Varieties with

1000s and

SPARES

Introduction.

The past season has demonstrated to us that interest in the Pecan tree continues. With a better knowledge of the proper locations for such orchards, care in planting and proper cultivation has proven that a commercial orchard of this fine nut is not difficult to obtain. During the past year we have had many inquiries from parties outside the pecan growing region asking if we could furnish them pecans in quantity of the finer varieties. This shows that the nut of small size and thick shell and unknown quality will give way to the large and superior kinds as now propagated when these orchards of choice varieties that have been and will be planted produce nuts in sufficient quantity.

This question of varieties is a very important one. Our patrons will note the addition of some varieties this season to our list, and the warning against too free planting of some others. Genuineness of variety should not be overlooked. We can furnish signed statements from every party of whom we have purchased buds or scions, showing such wood to have come from bearing trees and true to name.

We would like to personally meet all our customers, knowing that we could thus better advise as to their particular needs. This being impossible, we must depend largely on our Catalogue to give the assistance desired. Intending purchasers are always welcome. We are glad to have them inspect the growing stock. To those wishing us to personally inspect lands intended for orchard purposes, we will assist as our time will permit. Write us fully and freely upon any question concerning the stock we grow. We are at your service.

With the hope that you will meet with the best of success in your coming season's planting, and assuring you of our best endeavors to assist you.

Yours very truly,
H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor.

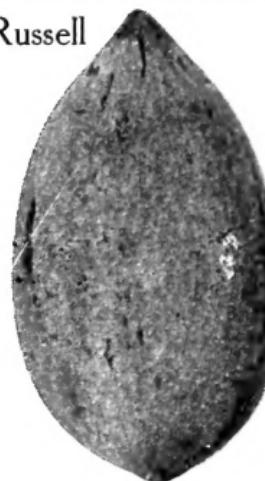
REFERENCE:

H. F. DUTTON & CO., BANKERS,

THIS CITY,

or past customers, whose names we will
be pleased to furnish.

Russell



James



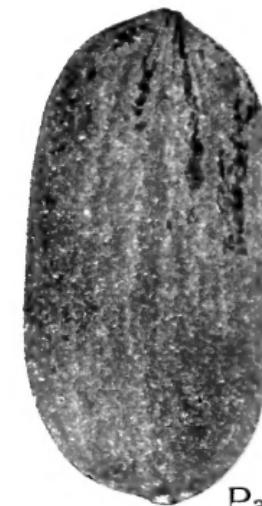
Bolton



Schley



Pabst



Russell.—Introduced and named by Mr. C. E. Pabst, of Mississippi. Size medium to large; shell extremely thin; quality good, and a fine bearer. It has attained a high local reputation in the locality of its origin. Not so vigorous a grower as some varieties.

James.—Originated and named by Mr. Sam H. James, of Louisiana. Nut medium to large; very thin shell, about the same as Russell; well-filled with a kernel of best quality. It has the valuable point of giving good crops in the off years for other varieties.

Bolton.—Originated in Jefferson county, Florida. Is a large, round pecan of fine cracking qualities and flavor. Tree a strong grower.

Schley.—Originated with Mr. A. G. Delmas, of Mississippi. Nut medium to large; very thin shell, and practically without the corky substance generally found in the pecan. Competent judges have named this the ideal pecan. Kernel fills the shell to its extreme capacity, giving a high per cent of meat.

Pabst.—Originated in Jackson county, Mississippi, and introduced by Mr. C. E. Pabst. Nut large size, oblong and blunt at both ends; plump in kernel and rich flavored; shell not extremely thin, but soft. The tree is an exceptionally sturdy and strong grower. We believe this nut to be of exceptional value.

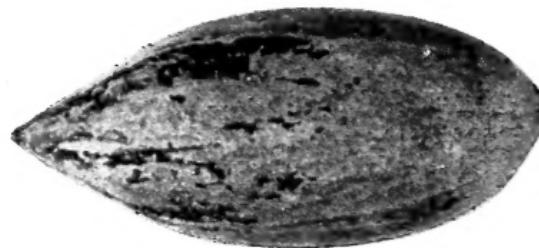
Stuart



Frotschers



Van Deman



Success



Moneymaker



Stuart.—Originated in Jackson county, Mississippi, and named by Col. W. R. Stuart. Nut large, thin-shelled and full-meated. This is one of the oldest propagated varieties, and is popular. Succeeds well over a wide range, and is a very safe commercial variety.

Frotscher's.—Introduced and named by Richard Frotscher, of New Orleans, La. Nut large, shell very thin and quality good. Seed nuts of this variety were sold for years when it was thought a choice planted nut would reproduce itself. Be sure you get the genuine.

Van Deman.—Originated by Mr. Emil Bourgeois, of St. James Parish, Louisiana. Is a very large, long and well-filled nut of the best quality, and a good bearer. This is one of the most desirable varieties propagated and have given it preference in our own orchard.

Success.—New, originated in Jackson county, Mississippi, and recently introduced and named by Mr. Theo. Bechtel. Nut is medium to large, bright color and resembles Moneymaker in shape. Kernel plump, quality best.

Moneymaker. Originated, named and introduced by Mr. Sam H. James, of Louisiana, who has the largest bearing pecan orchard in the state, and says: "My most productive pecan, and first into bearing; has outborne all other trees in my grove; large, round nut, always full of rich meat. Original tree brought a revenue of \$45.00 at thiaeteen years old."

Dalzell.—Originated with Mr. J. D. Russell, of this county. Tree a strong, upright grower; nut is thin-shelled, well filled and of fine flavor. Is a good bearer. This nut took first premium at the Alachua County Fair in 1902 and is worthy of extensive planting.

Curtis.—Originated with Dr. J. B. Curtis, of this county. Is medium in size, clean and very thin-shelled; kernel plump and quality excellent. A very prolific bearer and an ideal table nut. Our failure to show a cut of it is simply from the fact that we did not have a single specimen left to photograph. Likewise Randall, Louisiana and Dalzell.

Randall—Originated with Dr. J. B. Curtis, of this county. Is medium to large in size, rich and distinct flavored, resembling the hickory nut. Its cracking qualities are fine, kernel coming out whole or in halves.

Louisiana.—Originated in Jefferson county, Florida, from seed brought from Louisiana. Nut large, thin-shelled and good quality. The tree is a heavy annual bearer and ripens its fruit early.

Rome.—This nut has been more widely advertised than any nut we know of. It has been re-named by different propagators as Columbia, Columbian, Mammoth, Pride of the Coast, Southern Giant and Twentieth Century. The largest pecan known today and the most worthless, neither bearing well or filling well. We are re-working it in our nurseries to other varieties. No one, wherever located, should plant but a few trees of it, and we hope no one will ask for it.

Centennial.—Introduced by Richard Frotscher, of New Orleans, La. Nut long, pointed at both ends, and described by the introducer as an abundant annual bearer. The test on this variety to date, however, is that it takes some time for it to come into bearing, and should be set sparingly outside the bottom lands of the Mississippi valley.

The cuts of nuts shown in this catalogue were made from photographs direct, and are EXACT and ordinary sizes of these varieties.

Distances for Planting.

	Ft. each way		Ft. each way
Oranges on common stocks	20 to 30	Pears, general varieties	15 to 20
Oranges on Trifoliata stocks	15 to 20	Grapes, bunch varieties	8 to 10
Kumquats	8 to 10	Grapes, Muscadine type	20 to 30
Peaches and Apples	15 to 20	Figs and Quince	10 to 15
Plums	10 to 15	Japan Persimmons	12 to 18
Pears, LeConte	20 to 30	PECANS	30 to 50

Number of Trees to the Acre, Square Form.

Distance apart Feet	Number of Trees	Distance apart Feet	Num'ber of Trees
6 x 6	1210	18 x 18	134
8 x 8	680	20 x 20	108
10 x 10	435	25 x 25	69
12 x 12	302	30 x 30	48
14 x 14	222	35 x 35	35
15 x 15	193	40 x 40	27
16 x 16	170	50 x 50	17

Number of Trees to the Acre, Triangle Form.

Distance apart Feet	Numcer of Trees	Distance apart Feet	Number of Trees
10 x 10	502	20 x 20	125
12 x 12	348	25 x 25	79
14 x 14	256	30 x 30	55
15 x 15	222	35 x 35	40
16 x 16	196	40 x 40	31
18 x 18	155	50 x 50	20

Roses.

Our Rose list contains some additional varieties over last season having real merit. It should be remembered that the list of roses for the South (those of real value) is much shorter than in the North. Our greatest trouble regarding this department is the persistent call for those varieties that are of little or no value here.

Highly colored illustrations are attractive, we know, but often misleading, likewise prices at ten and fifteen cents each. Small cuttings grown in two-inch pots are certainly cheap plants, in more sense than one. Our Roses are all field-grown, and have strong roots, mature tops, and will give plenty of bloom same season as planted.

A soil underlaid with clay is best, or if deficient can be hauled in. WELL ROTTED stable manure in connection with pure bone meal is good fertilizer. Avoid anything of a heating nature. We would add climbing roses do not necessarily need a trellis or large amount of space, as they can be pruned to bush form with good results. All roses should be well pruned back early each spring, as new wood gives the most perfect bloom.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Is a hardy and ever-blooming rose; flowers large and double, and delightfully fragrant. Color, rosy crimson.

ANTOINE MOUTON—A vigorous grower, bearing flower of large size and fullness. Clear pink; reverse of petals silvery rose.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES—Known throughout the South as the "Confederate Rose." Color is crimson scarlet, shaded to violet crimson.

BEAUTY OF WALTHAM—Very large, finely formed flowers; bright cherry red, a fine color; very fragrant; profuse bloomer.

BOURGERE—Flowers large, full and double. Color bronze rose or a violet crimson delicately shaded with lilac.

BON SILENE—Deep salmon rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valuable for its buds, which are of fine form.

BRIDE—A superb white tea rose; buds are unusually large and finely formed and delicately perfumed.

BOQUET OF GOLD—This rose is similar in growth and flower to Etoile de Lyon; free blooming and very desirable in every way.

CORNELIA COOK—A profuse bloomer and strong grower; perfectly double blooms; color pure creamy white faintly tinged with lemon.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—A free blooming, hardy rose, introduced recently. Color a clear deep pink. A valuable acquisition.

CAPT. CHRISTY—Extra large flat flowers; color delicate flesh and shading rose to the center. Very fine.

CLARA WATSON—Flowers resemble Bridesmaid in form; a profuse bloomer with extra long stems. Color, salmon pink.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—This rose out-blooms every variety we have. Is very double; color, pure white with light pink center.

DEVONIENSIS—Often called the magnolia rose; is fine everywhere. Color a lovely creamy white with rosy centers.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT—One of the best for this region, and a favorite. Color an attractive shade of shell or rosy pink.

ETOILE DE LYON—An immense bloomer, bearing flowers early and late; stands next to Marechal Niel. Pure golden yellow.

FLORIDA COTTAGER—Well known and common throughout the South; a constant bloomer; color bright red.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Esteemed as one of the most desirable for open ground culture. Color shining crimson, rich and velvety.

GEN. DE TARTAS—Flowers double, full and fragrant; handsome buds; color, carmine shaded with violet purple.

GLORIE DE MARGOTTIN—Clear, dazzling red; very fragrant.

HERMOSA—An excellent rose; is a constant bloomer and produces fine clusters. Color, a clear rose.

HENRY M. STANLEY—Flowers of good substance, very full and fragrant. Color; a rare shade of amber rose.

HELEN CAMBIER—Medium in growth, very free in blooming and of varying colors, from salmon rose to coppery rose.

ISABELLA SPRUNT—A sport from Safrano; large buds suitable for cut flowers. Color, a bright canary yellow.

JUBILEE—A pure red in deepest tone, shaded to violet maroon in the depths of the petals. Fine.

JOHN HOPPER—Stout, strong grower and fine in bloom. Bears throughout the season; color, a bright rose, changing to pink and shaded crimson.

LOUIS DE LA RIVE—A soft blush rose, shaded salmon and fawn.

LETTIE COLES—Large and sweet-scented flowers, very double and fine. Color rosy pink, shaded with crimson.

LOUIS NAPOLEON—This variety is handsomest in the bud, resembling Papa Gontier, excepting it is lighter in color.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—A strong grower and another favorite; the color is a dark, rich velvet, with lighter shadings to center.

MADAM CAMILLE—Blooms large, very double and full; color, rosy flesh changing to salmon rose.

METEOR—One of the brightest-colored and brilliant roses we have. Color is rich velvety crimson, exceedingly striking.

MADAM WELCHE—Of fine globular form, with broad petals; color, a shade of amber yellow, clouded with pale crimson.

MAMAN CROCHET—Very productive and vigorous; color, flesh pink with suffusion of yellow at base of petals.

MARY WASHINGTON—Vigorous and rapid grower; flowers borne in large clusters; color is pure white.

MADAM LAMBARD—First-class for bedding; extra large, full blooms; color, a shade of bronze and salmon, shaded carmine.

MADAM PLANTIER—Pure white, very strong and vigorous; spring bloomer.

MADAM ALFRED CARRIERE—Pearly white, with slight pink in centre; an unusually strong grower and constant bloomer.

MADAM FRANCISCA KRUGER—This rose is especially adapted for bedding and massing; color is deep coppery yellow.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Extra large, double, full and deliciously scented; color, canary yellow, tinged with yellow and blush.

MRS. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ—A fine large tea rose with globular flowers; color, pure white tinged with yellow and blush.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Perfectly hardy, large flowers and long pointed buds; color, an exquisite shade of shell pink.

MRS. GEORGE PAUL—Large, open flower, like the Camellia, with very bold; thick petals. Blush white with rosy peach shading.

PERLES DES JARDINS—This rose retains its position as one of the finest; color, clear golden yellow, indescribably rich.

PERFECTION DES BLANCHES—A constant bloomer; pure white flowers, full and double; very fine.

PAUL NEYRON—This is probably the largest of roses; double and full; deep shining pink, very large and handsome.

PEARL RIVERS—Small and compact growth; a very free bloomer; color is a delicate shade of pink.

PRINCESS BEATRICE—A rose of dark pink shade, striped with lighter shades.

PRISCILLA—One of the few pure white roses; extra fine in the bud.

QUEEN—A fine new rose; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; color is a pure snowy white.

SAFRANO—A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon which is always bright and does not fade off. Fine in bud, one of the best.

SOMBREUIL—Strong-growing border rose; an old-time favorite; color, beautiful white tinted with delicate rose.

TRIUMPHANT—This rose resembles American Beauty in growth, is of the darkest velvety maroon in color. Fine.

VICTORY—Blooms immense size, very full and double; color a rich velvety crimson.

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE—A strong-growing, free blooming and very attractive rose; color, pale flesh with satiny luster.

YORK AND LANCASTER—One of the oldest roses in existence, dating back to the wars of the roses. Color red and white.

ZELIA PRADEL—Half climbing habit, and is one of the most valuable pure white roses. Flowers full and fragrant.

Roses—Climbing Varieties.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A vigorous, rapid grower, producing a profusion of clusters of deep, glowing crimson flowers.

GLOIRE DE DIJON—Strong grower; large, perfectly double tea, scented flowers; creamy white, tinged with amber.

JAMES SPRUNT—Deep cherry red flowers, full and double. A good grower and profuse bloomer.

LA MARQUE—Pale canary yellow, almost white; very double and sweet; a common sort and well-known.

MARECHAL NIEL—This variety leads the entire list of roses; we have the genuine. Color, pure golden yellow.

RED MARECHAL NIEL—Bud, flower and growth the same as Marechal Niel, excepting color is dark red.

REVE D'OR (Climbing Safrano)—A beautiful pillar rose; color, orange yellow or deep saffron; full and sweet.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—Large and finely-formed blooms, full and double, borne in clusters; color, glowing crimson.

SOLFATERRE—Fine, clear sulphur yellow. Vigorous grower, fine bloomer.

CHROMATELLA (Cloth of Gold)—Clear, bright yellow, large, very full and double. Very popular.

WOODLAND MARGURITE—Extra strong grower. Desirable where a large amount of space is wanted covered. Pure white.

CLIMBING METEOR—A splendid rose for pillar or veranda. Constant bloomer. Deep red color.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON—One of late production. Center, coppery-yellow, shading to orange. Medium size and a free bloomer.

Pecan Culture

FOR

The Gulf Coast Region.

Selection and Preparation of Land.—While at home in rich river-bottom lands, the pecan has proven itself adapted to a wide range of soils and conditions. Any lands that will produce good crops of corn or cotton will make a profitable pecan orchard, but a soil abundant in subsoil moisture is of more importance than fertility, as an orchard can be more easily and cheaply fertilized than irrigated. It takes the direct influence of water and plenty of it to push the tree to bearing size early, as well as to produce an abundant crop of well-filled nuts.

The land should be deeply plowed early in the fall and well harrowed, so the orchard can be laid off properly. The square method has been generally used, but the quincunx plan, or triangle method, is very simple and much superior, as it enables us to plant the greatest number of trees on a given area and having them all exactly the same distance apart. Each tree by this method is exactly the same distance from six other trees, as shown by the following plat.

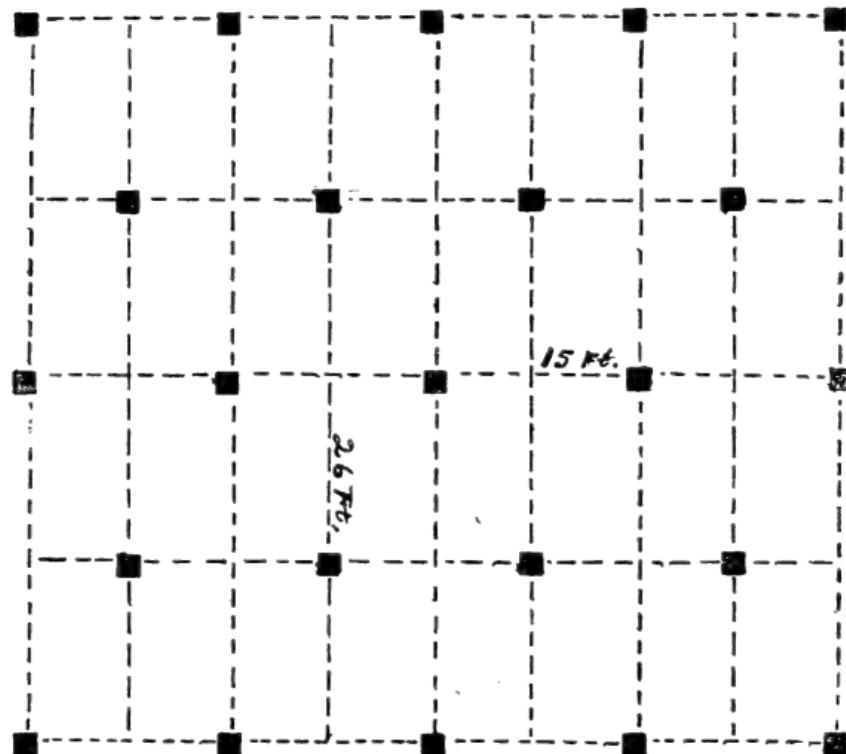
Distance for Planting.—On the common grade of lands, plant 30 by 30 feet; if on best hammock or river-bottom lands 40 to 50 feet apart each way. We would be guided mainly by the condition of the soil and what we were planting for—revenue for ourselves or for those to follow. Because the pecan has been known to attain a spread of seventy feet or more it seems folly to plant at a distance that it will take a lifetime or more to cover. Revenue at an early period is the point generally desired.

Laying off the Orchard.—On the quincunx plan as illustrated for an orchard 30 by 30 feet, lay off the rows 15 feet apart one way and 25 feet the other and plant IN EVERY OTHER CHECK. For a 35 by 35 foot orchard, 17 1-2 by 31 feet; for a 40 by 40 foot orchard, 20 by 35 feet; and a 50 by 50 foot orchard, 25 by 43 1-2 feet. Run outside rows first after marking off, making these outside rows 20 feet from fences, and be very careful to measure EXACT distances between rows to be laid off, as well as to make perfectly straight rows. This gives good results and is easily and quickly done. Under this plan and in the 30 by 30 foot distance we get 56 trees to the acre, a gain of 8 trees to

the acre over the square method, or 80 trees to 10 acres, and no closer between trees. The orchard can thus be cultivated in four different directions.

Named Varieties.—Plant only those varieties that have been tested long enough to have proven meritorious. In this enlightened day and age one should not consider a seedling pecan for orchard purposes. Plant sparingly of EXTREMELY large kinds; as a rule they do not bear or fill as well as the medium sized ones.

We have no BEST pecan as yet, and cannot hope to have unless the great Burbank, or some other of equal tenacious purpose, will cross-breed the most desirable qualities in the varieties we now have into the one ideal nut. Plant several varieties in the orchard, as all do not



bloom at exactly the same time; by planting alternate rows of different varieties the early pollen that might be washed off by heavy rains, could be replaced to a great extent by later blooming kinds, and so help the fruitage.

Planting.—Generally from December 1st to March 1st is the best time, or as soon as the foliage has fallen up to the time buds swell in spring. Preference given to early December planting as the trees get the benefit of the winter rains; the soil is firmed about the roots and the tree is then in the best possible condition for spring growth. Just before taking trees to field to plant, or at time of planting, cut the tap-root from 18 inches to 3 feet from the collar, according to size of root and top;

being very careful to do this with a SHARP KNIFE so as to leave a smooth, clean-cut surface to enable it to callous rapidly and emit new roots, which it will do, several taking place of the cut off portion. Carry trees to the field in a wet blanket or covering of some kind, and take out only one at a time as planted. Do not allow trees of ANY kind to remain in the sun or wind a moment unprotected; more trees of whatever kinds are ruined by improper handling between digging and planting time than from all other causes together. Plant trees as soon as received if weather will permit, or bury roots in the ground in a shady location and water well. Dig holes sufficiently wide and deep to receive the tree without folding the roots, and should have loose, top soil at the bottom for new roots to start and feed it; no trash or woody matter to harbor wood lice or other insects should come in contact with the roots. Pack the soil in firmly, straightening out all lateral roots to a natural position; when hole is partially filled pour in a bucket of water, and another after tree is planted. Water trees when planting, unless ground is very wet, as it settles the earth about the roots far better than is possible by hand. Use only good surface soil in filling. Stock so planted will grow off with but little loss. When you hear of planters losing 50 per cent or more of their trees you can put it down for a certainty that either their trees were delivered in a damaged condition, or they have made bad work in planting them. One large planter reported to us of having lost fully 75 per cent of his pecan trees, and when questioned admitted having used a bushel of FRESH STABLE MANURE in the hole to each tree; thus literally burning them up, instead of being beneficial as he intended.

The pecan makes most of its growth at the root the first season; we can expect, with favorable conditions, better growth of top the next.

Fertilizing.—If land is poor mix with the soil two or three shovelsful of WELL-ROTTED stable manure when tree is planted, or one to two pounds of pure bone meal according to size of tree; nothing of a heating nature should come in contact with the roots. The pecan does not start off with the rapidity of the peach, and cannot be forced until its root system has become established. After the first year, excepting ground is naturally fertile, they should receive about two pounds each of a complete fertilizer that will analyze about equal per

cent of Ammonia, Potash and Phosphoric Acid, applied in this latitude about the first of February and July; increasing the amount each year as the trees increase in size. If fresh stable manure is used it should be placed around the tree, on the SURFACE ONLY, and early, so the winter rains may leach it down among the roots and so be ready to help in the spring growth. As we see the individual tree respond to extra care given care given it, try to apply this same care as near as possible to the entire orchard, for verily, the revenue there-will be in exact proportion to the care bestowed upon it.

Cultivation.—Too many get the impression that land once planted in pecan trees must be given up to them, which is a mistake. Any of the cultivated crops—corn, cotton or vegetables—can be planted between the tree rows, and no additional expense incurred in the matter of cultivation in bringing a pecan orchard up to bearing. The moist and fertile vegetable lands are ideal situations for the young orchard, as, unlike the orange, no amount of heavy fertilizing or cultivation in winter will start them into dangerous growth; but simply put them in the very best condition for growth the next season. As the orchard comes into bearing, do not plow too deep, preferably using an Acme or Cutaway harrow, or planting in grass and pasturing after trees have attained sufficient size so stock will not injure them. In bearing trees a complete fertilizer containing not less than 12 per cent. of potash should be used.

Age of Bearing.—The ordinary seedling bears in from 8 to 12 years. The budded or grafted tree in about half that time. Under good culture they will commence to bear in 4 to 5 years; at 8 to 10 years should give about a peck of nuts, increasing each year to full bearing, which is 200 to 500 pounds.

Revenue.—The average seedling nut that goes upon the market retails at from 10 to 20 cents per pound; superior varieties of the well-known and named sorts from 50 cents to \$2.00 per pound. The very ordinary nut marketed in quantities today brings a greater wholesale price than fifteen years ago, and these superior varieties have not yet reached the general market, and as with other fruits the inferior always gives way to the superior.

The pecan tree is one of the best to plant in connection with peach orchards. By the time the peach trees have passed a profitable age, the pecans will take their place as a revenue producer and continue to increase for generations to come. These are some of the points favoring the pecan as an orchard tree.

It is permanent as an orchard tree.

It is free from frost danger—no firing to save it.

Its product is non-perishable—can market at will.

Its wood is one of the most valuable we have.

Its crop is easily and cheaply gathered.

Its drouth-resisting qualities and worth as a shade tree.

Price List.

PECANS, GRAFTS AND BUDS

ON PECAN STOCK.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1 to 2 ft.....	\$.60	\$ 5 00	\$ 45 00	\$350 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 50	60 00	500 00
3 to 4 ft.....	90	8 00	75 00	650 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 10	10 00	90 00	
5 to 6 ft.....	1 25	11 00	100 00	
6 to 8 ft, 2 yr.....	1 50	13 00		
8 to 10 ft, 2 and 3 yr.....	2 00	18 00		

ORANGES.

After starting with some ten or more varieties of the orange we have narrowed our list down to two kinds for open culture, where we do not care to depend on the shed or heavy firing to carry them through. These varieties are the SATSUMA and TANGERINE. The first being the hardiest of the entire list of oranges, and were grown upon the hardy Trifoliata stock, making it very desirable for the northern limits of orange culture. The tree bears young, and ripens its fruit early; is edible in October and crop can be gathered before any danger of frost. Tree is entirely thornless and the fruit practically seedless. We grow the SATSUMA on Trifoliata stock only, but can furnish other varieties on other stocks as follows: PARSON BROWN, RUBY, HOMOSASSA, JAFFA, PINEAPPLE, MEDITERRANEAN SWEET, KING, TANGERINE, etc., on Rough Lemon, Sour Orange or Trifoliata stocks as desired.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft, straight trees.....	\$ 25	\$2 25	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 25	30 00
2 years, branched, stocky.....	50	4 50	40 00

POMELOS. (GRAPE FRUIT.)

On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon or Trifoliata stocks. Varieties: TRIUMPH, DUNCAN, MARSH SEEDLESS and PERNAMBUCO.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$ 30	\$2 75
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 50

LEMONS.

We offer this season the PONDEROSA or WONDER variety which is admirably adapted to pot culture, growing and fruiting in a 6 to 8 in. pot. The fruit attains a size of 3 to 4 inches in diameter and is a true ever-bearing variety. Makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes cannot be excelled. Our stock of this Lemon this season is all field grown, stocky and very fine. Buds on Trifoliata stocks only.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 ft.....	\$ 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 50

KUMQUATS.

This member of the Citrus family is a dwarf orange, a native of Japan. Is an early and very prolific bearer, of two varieties: NAGAMI, which is about one inch in diameter by one and one-half inches long; MARUMI, which is perfectly round and one inch in diameter. Fruit deep yellow, peel sweet, and pulp tender. They bring a high price in the market when packed attractively, and make a most delicious preserve. An ideal plant for pot culture. Is of

about the same hardiness as the Satsuma orange. On Trifoliata stocks only.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1 1-2 ft., 1 yr.	\$.25	\$2 .25	\$20 .00
1 1-2 to 2 ft., 1 yr.	.35	3 .00	25 .00
2 to 3 ft., 2 yr., heavy	.50	4 .00	35 .00
3 to 5 ft., 3 and 4 yr., extra	1 .00	9 .00	

PEACHES.

In selecting peaches for either a commercial orchard or home use, care should be taken to select only varieties adapted to the latitude in which they are planted. For this region the HONEY and PEENTO class are best adapted. We recommend JEWEL, WALDO, ANGEL and HONEY for early; FLORIDA GEM, IMPERIAL, OVIEDO and PALLAS for mid season. We have no really first-class late peach to offer as yet. We are experimenting with one, and if it proves of value hope to obtain a stock of it by another season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft., small	\$.10	\$.80	\$ 7 .00
3 to 4 ft., med., best size	.15	1 .25	9 .00
4 to 6 ft., larger, branched	.20	1 .50	10 .00

PLUMS.

The Japan class of plums are of little value for this latitude, and should never be planted except in an experimental way. Select only cross-bred varieties of the Japan and native sorts as: EXCELSIOR or TERRELL, both of which are adapted to the Gulf coast region, bearing prolificly and regularly fruit of most excellent quality. Price of EXCELSIOR:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft., small	\$.10	\$.80	\$ 7 .00
3 to 4 ft., medium, best size	.15	1 .25	9 .00
4 to 6 ft., heavy branched	.20	1 .50	10 .00

TERRELL PLUM.

This new variety originated at Hastings, Fla., and first introduced last season. It is supposed to be a seedling from Excelsior; tree a strong, healthy grower and is a heavy annual bearer. Fruit large. 1 1-2 to 2 inches in diameter; meaty, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor. One size only.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft., medium	\$.35	\$3 .00

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

This Japanese fruit is slowly gaining favor in the south; grafted or budded on the native persimmon stock it is adapted over a wide range of soils. We believe it will find ready sale in northern markets when it is learned not to put it on sale until thoroughly ripe. Best varieties are: ZENGI, TABERS No. 129, for early; HYAPUME, TANNESHII and TRIUMPH for mid-season, and TSURU for late.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft., straight trees	\$.15	\$1 .25	\$10 .00
3 to 4 ft., " "	.20	1 .75	15 .00
4 to 5 ft., " "	.25	2 .25	20 .00

FIGS.

None can afford to overlook this delicious fruit in making up a list of trees. They need but very little cultivation, mulching is excellent; the root system of the fig is very near the surface, and if cultivated at all should be very shallow. Varieties: CELESTIAL, BRUNSWICK, and WHITE ADRIATIC.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 2 ft.	\$.15	\$1 .25	\$10 .00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	1 .75	15 .00
3 to 4 ft.	.30	2 .50	20 .00

POMEGRANATES.

The pomegranate is fairly hardy throughout the Gulf states; is a small tree of attractive foliage and handsome scarlet-colored bloom. Comes into bearing early and is prolific. We propagate only one variety, the PURPLE SEEDED.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 20	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00
4 to 6 ft., 2 and 3 yr.	50	

GRAPES.

The grape comes early into bearing, usually the first year after planting, in the bunch varieties, and the second year in those of the Muscadine type. Trellis varieties as CONCORD, DELAWARE, MOORES EARLY, NIAGARA and HERBEMONT should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart each way and trained to trellis or stakes, the latter variety requiring some additional room. Muscadine varieties, such as JAMES, SCUPPERNONG, EDEN and THOMAS, 20 to 20 feet apart each way and trained on arbors.

	Each	Per 10
1 year vines	\$ 15	\$1 00
2 year vines	20	1 50

MULBERRIES.

While the Mulberry can hardly be considered a fruit for commercial purposes or table use, still they are desirable as an adjunct to the poultry yard and to assist in keeping the birds from other fruits. Varieties are HICKS EVERBEARING and STUBBS.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft., small	15c	\$1 00
3 to 4 ft., medium	20c	1 25
4 to 6 ft., standard	25c	2 00

LOQUATS.

Sometimes called "Japan Plum" in the South, but bears no relation to that fruit. The tree is quite hardy throughout the South, and is a most beautiful broad-leaved evergreen. The fruit is about the size of a small plum, clear yellow. Every garden and orchard should contain a few specimen of this desirable tree.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 ft., small	\$ 15	\$1 25
2 to 3 ft., medium	25	2 00
3 to 4 ft., standard	35	3 00
4 to 5 feet, large	50	4 50

GUAVAS (YELLOW CATTLEY).

A small tree or tall bush considerably more hardy than the South Florida guava of commerce. Has camellia-like, glossy leaves, producing abundantly of fruit some one inch in diameter. Edible, and makes delicious jelly.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in.	\$ 15	\$1 25
18 to 24 in.	25	2 00
2 to 3 ft., bearing size	50	4 00

TRIFOLIATA SEEDLINGS.

The Trifoliata is a distinct species of the citrus family, a native of Japan, and reproduces itself without variation from the seed; is deciduous in habit, shedding its leaves early in the fall and remains more dormant in winter than any other of the orange family, thus making a more safe stock for any of the citrus firmly budded upon it in the latitudes of frost danger. It makes an admirable defensive and ornamental hedge, and will bear any amount of severe pruning.

	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 12 in.	\$ 50	\$2 50
12 to 18 in.	75	4 00
18 to 24 in.	1 00	5 00
2 to 3 ft., 2 year	1 50	7 50
3 to 5 ft., 2 and 3 year	2 00	15 00

PRIVET (AMOOR RIVER).

An evergreen hedge plant very rapid in growth, and adapts itself to any soil not too wet. If properly treated will make a good hedge the next year after planting. Set plant 12 inches apart.

	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet, 1 year	\$.75	\$4 00
3 to 5 feet, 2 year	1 00	5 00

BANANA SHRUB (MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.)

A desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. Has brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring and emit a delightful banana fragrance.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 in., pot grown.....	\$.25	\$2 00
12 to 15 in., bushy	50	4 00
15 to 20 in., blooming size	1 00	

MAGNOLIA, GRANDIFLORA.

The well-known "Magnolia" of our native forests; a broad-leaved evergreen; flowers very large and pure white, and of the fragrance nos to be forgotten. Tree attains large size and is one of the finest.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft	\$.50	\$4 00
3 to 5 ft	75	6 00
5 to 7 ft	1 00	9 00

SAGO PALMS (CYCAS REVOLUTA).

This palm is hardy throughout the lower South; has beautiful, dark green, pinnate leaves. Is a magnificent plant for scenic planting in the open air, and is grand for apartments.

	Each	Per 10
Plants with 3 to 5 leaves, small.....	\$.25	\$2 25
Plants with 6 to 10 leaves, medium	50	4 50
Plants with 12 to 15 leaves, large	1 00	9 00

DATE PALMS (PHœNIX CANARIENSIS).

For outdoor culture this is the hardiest variety of the date palms. It attains large size; we recommend it for avenue planting or as single specimens.

	Each	Per 10
Plants from 3-inch pots, 6 to 10 in. high	\$.20	\$1 50
Plants from 4-inch pots, 10 to 15 in. high.....	30	2 50
Plants from open ground, 15 to 18 in. high.....	50	4 50

CAMELLIA (JAPONICA).

Throughout the South this plant is called Japonica, instead of Camellia, as it should be. It is one of the finest hardy flowering shrubs grown. Is an evergreen with dark green, glossy leaves. Twelve different colors and shades, from pure white to deep red—all double-flowering.

Plants that will bloom the next season after planting, \$1.00 each.

ROSES.

See pages 5 to 7 for list of varieties and culture.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year, strong field-grown	\$.25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2-year, strong field-grown	35	3 00	25 00

Are You Aware

That our trees are not dug on the ordinary plan of leaving each tree in sun and wind as taken up, but left in the ground after being loosened until the whole order is dug, whether six trees or a thousand, thus preserving the fibrous roots, the life of the tree.

Terms, Conditions, Etc.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

Season for Handling Stock. Our stock is usually ready for shipping by November 15th, season closing about March 1st, excepting citrus trees, which many prefer to set during the rainy season. Orders will be booked at any time to be shipped as instructed.

Packing. All stock is boxed or baled, according to requirements, in best manner without extra charge.

Prices. We place quality first. Hence can not compete with a poor grade of goods in price. We think buyers concede high-class stock the cheapest always. 5 trees at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1000 rates.

Grades. If full four-foot stock is wanted, four to five foot should be ordered; or if two-foot, two to three-foot as listed. We endeavor to give full sizes—over, rather than under the grade. We have received many acknowledgments of satisfied customers in this respect.

Labels. All stock sent out is plainly marked with substantial labels.

Substitution. Customers as a rule prefer that we substitute varieties of equal merit when certain ones are exhausted. We do this, but never until kinds ordered are entirely sold out. We will cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting if requested. We urge that you place your orders early.

We Prepay the Freight on all orders amounting to \$5.00 or over at prices named in this list to any Florida points. On express shipments we will return to purchaser what the freight charge would be on receipt of the paid express bill.

Our Guarantee is that all stock sent out is well-grown, true to name, properly packed and shipped as instructed. Under the foregoing guarantee our liability is limited to the original price received.

Errors. Few of us are infallible, and in the most careful work mistakes will sometimes occur. If promptly notified any errors will be promptly corrected. We aim to please every customer.

Instructions. Buyers will greatly oblige us by using the order sheet enclosed herewith. Please give clear shipping directions, if goods are to go by freight or express, your name, post office and shipping point if different from post office, and write a plainly as possible; and lastly, but not least, plant your trees at once upon receipt and in the best manner possible. Cultivate well, and if season is dry water liberally; it pays. A good per cent. of trees made to live and grow off thriflily means something to us as well as to you.

ORDER SHEET.

Gainesville Nurseries,

.190

Gainesville, Florida,

Find enclosed..... for \$.....

FORM OF REMITTANCE

AM'T BILL

Which ship by.....on or about.....

EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

TIME

To | Signed

NAME OF PARTY TO WHOM SHIP

Signed

Town..... P. O.

P. O.

State..... **State**.....

State _____

We substitute with varieties of equal merit if those ordered are all sold. If you do not wish us to substitute, so state and we will refund money sent for same.

STOCK	Quantity	NAME OF VARIETY	SIZE	PRICE
PECAN				
"				
"				
"				
MISC'L				

